

STADNIK, Y.-V.

Thermal regime of the underground waters of the Karpinsk Range.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.22:358-372 1964.

(MIRA 17:10)

ZOR'KIN, L.M.; PETSUKHA, Yu.A.; STADNIK, Ye.V.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.I.

Gas saturation in the formation waters of the Lower
Carboniferous and Upper Devonian carbonate sediments in the
southeastern part of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no. 25:88-94 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

69910

S/109/60/005/04/026/028
E140/E435

9.1300

AUTHORS: Chirkin, N.M. and Stadnik, Yu.G.

TITLE: On Certain Properties of a Coaxial Waveguide with Both
Conductors Loaded by Discs

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 4,
pp 694-698 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier published work
(Ref 1,2). It is assumed that the disc spacing is
substantially less than the wavelength in the waveguide
whose walls are assumed ideally conducting. It is shown
that the coaxial waveguide with loading on both
conductors have the same dispersion properties as coaxial
waveguides with loading on only a single conductor. The
number of passbands however is increased, for example the
first two passbands of the waveguide with loaded
conductors occur in the same frequency interval as the
first passband of a single-loaded coaxial waveguide. It
is shown that anti-phased and co-phased waves with complex
resultant field may exist simultaneously. This is
accompanied by deterioration of the delay properties of

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On Certain Properties of a Coaxial Waveguide with Both Conductors
Loaded by Discs

the waveguide. There are 2 figures, 1 table and
7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 English in
Russian translation.

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1958

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035276 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/009/D016/D016

AUTHOR: Stadnik, G. G.; Stadnik, Yu. N.

TITLE: Use of seismic prospecting in the Belorussian massif to map the crystalline basement

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9D106

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. i perspektivy metallonosn. dokembriya Belorussii i smezhn. r-nov. Minsk. Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 96-99

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, geophysics, gravimetric survey, geomagnetic field, map

ABSTRACT: A basis is given for practical multidisciplinary geophysical investigations during the mapping of a crystalline basement and during determination of its petrographic composition. The correlative method of refracted waves with its high frequency modification, which is explained by the shallowness of the basement (100--500 m) is recommended, together with magnetic and gravimetric surveys. The connection of the tension of the magnetic field with the

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ACC NR: AR6035276

boundary velocities in the crystalline basement has been established. This shows that it is possible to use the correlative method of refracted waves together with a magnetic survey in making maps of petrographic compositions, and to identify zones of deformation. A. Titkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08, 20/

Cord 2/2

S/120/62/000/004/037/047
E140/E420

24.6730

AUTHORS: Gol'din, L.L., Stadnikov, A.G.

TITLE: Arrangement of the magnet blocks along the
accelerator ring

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, ⁷no.4, 1962, 199-202

TEXT: The scatter in low-field characteristics (injection conditions) of the manufactured magnets is such that special measures must be taken to reduce its effects. The article describes the theoretical considerations and the computations undertaken to find an arrangement of the magnets such that the distortion of the equilibrium orbit be minimized. The computations were carried out manually, with verification of the final arrangement on a computer. Good agreement was obtained. There are 2 figures.

✓B

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962
Card 1/1

STADNIKOV, A. G.

h0761

S/120/62/000/004/042/047
E140/E420

44 0700
AUTHORS: Barmin, V.V., Bysheva, G.K., Tumanov, G.K.,
Agapkin, I.I., Andreyev, V.N., Veselov, M.A.,
Gol'din, L.L., Luzin, V.N., Radkevich, I.A.,
Sokolovskiy, V.V., Stadnikov, A.G.

TITLE: Investigation and correction of the horizontal
component of the low-induction magnetic field of the
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 223-229

TEXT: Permalloy probes modulated at 10 kcs were used to measure
the position of the neutral plane of the magnetic field. It was
found that the distortion of the neutral plane in the residual
field was determined mainly by the neutral pole. This distortion
decreased as the excitation of the C-blocks was increased.
Due to hysteresis effects, the measurements had to be carried out
under operating conditions. A description of the probe and its
associated circuits is given. The measurements show that 67 of
the magnets have a deviation of the neutral plane in the range
+ 0.5 mm, 16 magnets have 0.5 to 0.6 mm, 3 magnets 0.6 to 0.7 mm
Card 1/2

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Investigation and correction ...

and 12 magnets ≥ 0.7 mm. The average error of measurement is ± 0.17 mm. The method of correcting the neutral plane errors by means of windings on the neutral poles is described. There are 11 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041040

S/0120/64/000/003/0152/0157

AUTHOR: Kats, M. Ya.; Stadnikov, A. G.; Gol'din, L. L.; Baranov, V. V.

TITLE: Method for designing the pole shape for single-zone isodynamic magnetic separators

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 152-157

TOPIC TAGS: separator, magnetic separator, single zone magnetic separator, isodynamic magnetic separator

ABSTRACT: A method of calculating isodynamic fields is described; it is suitable for both the single-zone magnetic separator design and the measurements of magnetic susceptibility. Since the neutral pole obstructs the entrance into the gap, it is desirable that the isodynamic field be created without the neutral pole. Formulas that describe the pole shape ensuring a quasi-isodynamic field without the neutral pole are developed. Curves plotted in dimensionless coordinates

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041040

based on experimental data are submitted as a verification of the formulas. Hints for the practical design of pole shapes are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR (Geology Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GALAKTIONOV, A.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PATSKEVICH, I.P.
STADNIKOV, G.D.: LUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Electric welder; handbook for workers] Elektrosvarshchik; spravochnoe posobie dlia rabochikh. Izd.2-3, dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 303 p.
(Electric welding) (MLRA 8:8)

SHIROKOV, Sergey Ivanovich, inzh. [deceased]: Prinimali uchastiye:
ZAYETS, V.N., dotsent; GUREVICH, M.I., dotsent. STADNIKOV, G.D.,
inzh., retsenzent; SHUL'MAN, L.G., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA,
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Production of boilers] Kotel'noe proizvodstvo. Izd.3. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 280 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Boilers)

GALAKTIONOV, Andrey Timofeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PATSKEVICH, Ivan Romanovich; STADNIKOV, Georgiy Dem'yanovich; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Electric welding; a welder's handbook] Elektrosvarshchik;
spravochnoe posobie dlia rabochikh. Izd.3., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 392 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric welding)

CO

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The origin and character of bituminous coals. G. L. STADNIKOV. *Palina a*
Lepeni 11, 65-75, 81-4(1930); cf. C. A. 24, 1100.—Detailed analyses of coals from
 Czechoslovakia, Russia and Siberia are given. The compn. and properties of a coal
 and structure of the peat layer indicate that, during the period of segregation of the
 mother material for these grades of coal, a periodic sequence of flora occurred upon the
 surface. One period was rich in microvegetation and high in oils and fats which, after
 settling upon the bottom, gave rise to the boghead formations. In other periods the
 vegetation was rich in cellulose and lignin, giving rise to sediments of shiny hard coal.
 No period was distinguished by only one flora; many types were present besides the
 predominating one; hence, the deposits do not show typical boghead or humus formations.
 An alternative explanation is that streams poured into a central basin bring large
 amounts of vegetation contg. cellulose and lignin. This mass was mixed with the micro-
 vegetation growing upon the surface of the basin and contg. fats. Concurrent sedi-
 mentation gave rise to a coal of mixed origin. The periodicity is confirmed by layers
 of sand and soil between the strata of coal. In the boghead formations, the fats were
 converted into polymers of unsatd. fatty acids, which remain insol. in org. solvents
 and have not been altered through the ages. In the shiny layers of hard coal, the
 polymers of the fatty acids were converted into bitumens, which are sol. in org. solvents.
 Both coals formed under similar conditions of temp. and pressure; the different con-
 versions of fatty acids are due to a catalytic effect of the ash elements in hard coal.
 The change of straight-chain fatty acids to mixts. of aliphatic and polymethylene
 hydrocarbons comes about through polymers of unsatd. acids with cyclic structures.
 The cyclic acids (naphthalene derivs.) are found in oils with an asphalt base and indi-
 cate a like origin.
 FRANK MARSH

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>Polymorizing drying or semidrying vegetable oils. G. L. Stadnikov, G. S. Petrov and A. I. Danilovich. Russ. 532, Aug. 31, 1925. The oils are heated with access of air in the presence of Al naphthenates as accelerators.</p>																																																			
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over using.

The nature and properties of Siberian boghead. GEORGE L. STADNICKOFF. *Proc. 2nd Intern. Conference Bituminous Coal* 1, 625-31 (1929).— Compact bogheads contain a low % of moisture, and are low in bitumen by extr. Laminated bogheads have more moisture and bitumen. 1-2, different degrees of polymerization may be found. Almost half of the org. matter in boghead is transformed into tar on low temp. distn. Bogheads have the highest H content among coals. Low temp. boghead tars contain carboxylic acids and little phenols. In some bogheads polymerization and anhydride formation have occurred and in others only polymerization. Coals intermediate between bogheads and bituminous coals have been found. The org. matter from combustible shales resembles that in boghead. The H₂ content of black coals is almost as high as that of bituminous coals. Combustible shale, which resembles boghead, gives a high yield of low temp. tar contg. carboxylic acids and phenols. During the formation of combustible shales unsatd. org. acids of microscopic plants were transformed into cyclic polymers but during the formation of black coal these polymers were transformed into bitumen sol. in org. solvents.

S. L. B. KIRKSTON

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>Blasens of Moscow conts. G. L. Stankov and B. A. Vass (Khim. Tverd. Topl., 1930, 1, No. 4, 23-26). Extraction with C_2H_5OH yielded a wax (m.p. 45-48°). The blases contained hydrocarbons (m.p. 24-25°). The resins are characterized by a high O content. The material is intermediate between coal Gascon lignite and peatlike bituminous coal. Ch. Ann. (c)</p>																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p> <p>COMMON VARIABLES INDEX</p> </div> <div> <p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> </div> </div>																																																			
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Composition of peat-forming agents. G. L. Skadnikov and A. G. Barulsheva. <i>Akim. Tverogo Topliva</i> 1, No. 5, 28-35 (1930); cf. C. A. 24, 5403. The authors review foreign literature and develop a method which is applied to a peat composed of pure sphagnum and <i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> . The peats were dried and extd. with alc.-benzene mixt. The residue was repeatedly extd. with H ₂ O at room temp., at 55° and on a boiling water bath; the H ₂ O used in the extg. was always replaced with fresh. The aq. exts. were evapd. to dryness and dried in a vacuum desiccator to const. weight. The substance so obtained was a dry and brittle material which reduced Fehling soln. and gave a pos. reaction for (1) sugar with α-naphthol and H ₂ SO ₄ and (2) aldehyde-sucrose acids with naphthoresorcinol and HCl. They also contained tanning substances which were easily extd. with hide powder. These exts. on the dry-peat basis amounted to: Room temp. ext. 0.60%, at 55° 0.77-1.50%, on a boiling water bath 5.95-8.50%, with boiling H ₂ O 4.70-7.41%, a total of 12.70-14.90%. The extd. peat was again extd. with a 1% aq. soln. of NaOH on a water bath. The humic acids were sepd. from the alk. soln. with dil. H ₂ SO ₄ , followed by washing, by decantation and drying. The filtrates were evapd. to dryness and the residues obtained were extd. in succession with ether and alc. The former extd. light brownish substances which were washed and dried; these constituted a mixt. of lignin and cellulose. The former was sepd. by the Willstätter method and the latter was detd. by difference. The extn. yielded: ash 2.04-3.13, bitumen 10.80-22.68, aq. ext. 12.70-14.90, humic acids 31.10-33.90, alkali-extd. org. acids sol. in ether 3.00-7.00, in alc. 22.50-24.00, lignin 1.55-7.61, and cellulose 4.80-9.90%. The sepd. lignins are brownish powders which contained: ash (in the dry powder) 15.55-42.00, C 61.58-68.74, H 5.41-6.35 and CH ₂ O 2.2-6.39%. The process of peat formation is lignin of the plant → lignin of the peat → humic acids sol. in alc. and H ₂ O → H ₂ O-insol. substances, sol. in alc. → hematomelic acid → humic acid → humin.																																																			
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<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">BL</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">B-I-2</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 200px; width: 60%; text-align: justify;"> <p>Transformation of fatty acids during geological periods. IV. G. STADNINOV and E. VOSCHENKHAJA (<i>Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, 1968, II, 414-416). Cf. Stadnikov and Weissmann, B., 1968, 1968).—"Baikashite," a coprecipitate from Lake Baikal (cf. Zelinaki, B., 1966, 236), has been formed by the oxidation, polymerization, and dehydration of the fats and fatty acids of a green alga, <i>Eutymonema Bruggii</i>, K., which grows in enormous quantities in the lake. Chemical and microscopical examination shows it to be closely related to the Siberian and Moscow boghead coals, and to resemble the aspenifiable fraction of coorongite.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. B. MANNING.</p> </div>																													
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117 AND 118 (GROUP)
 119 AND 120 (GROUP)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

II 2

Caking of coals. G. L. SHANNON and N. G. TROV (Khim. Trud. Sept. 1951, 2, No. 1, 69-81).—
 Characteristics of coal from the Lenin mine, Kamoteki
 basin, and of its coking products, are recorded.
 The relation of bitumens *A*, *B*, and *C* to the caking
 properties of the coal was examined. CH. ANN.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
 E-277-100-1000

117 AND 118 (GROUP)
 119 AND 120 (GROUP)

CA

THE FORMATION OF COAL DEPOSITS. G. L. Stadnikov.
Khm. Tsvetop. Topline 2, No. 10, 37-32(10311); cf.
C. A. 20, 043. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASAC 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

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Theory of the caking process. G. I. STADNIKOY. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 2, No 11-12, 13-27(1931).--The fusion, and consequently the caking ability of coal, is caused by its chem. nature and its origin. Pure humic coal does not fuse, and therefore this type of coal does not produce coke. Pure sapropelites represent mixts. of transformation products of fatty acids which can easily be fused. This coal produces a good semi-coke and coke when distd. Coal of mixed origin produces good coke only in case of an excess of sapropelite in the coal. Therefore good caking coal is to be found in the class of sapropelite humic coal.

A. A. BORHILINGK

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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FBI - NEW YORK

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<p>Evaluation of coal seams. O. STADNIKOV (Russ. J.E., 1981, 87, 221-226).—A discussion on colloid-chemical grounds. E. S. HEDGECOCK</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Conis and chales. G. L. Stadnikov. *A.m.m.* 1984080

Topline 3, 453-76, 611-20(1932).—A classification of various bitumens is presented and various data pertaining to chem.-phys. properties are tabulated. A A R

AS A S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS													COMMON VARIABLE MOI																																						
<p>Weathering of coal strata. G. I. STADNIEUX, <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 5, 157-9 (1952). -- Pyrites are converted into sulfates. Characteristic lignite particles are formed.</p> <p>V. KALICHEVSKY</p>																																																			
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Method of determination of sulfur in solid fuels.
 G. L. Medvedev and N. G. Titov. (Zh. fiz. i khim. (U.S.S.R.) 1966-1967, 40, 20-30. — A review of methods for S data in solid fuels. The following methods are recommended: for S of sulfates and pyrites—Parr and Powell; for total S—Eachus; org. S by difference.
 James Sorrel

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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100 AND 2ND ORDERS

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

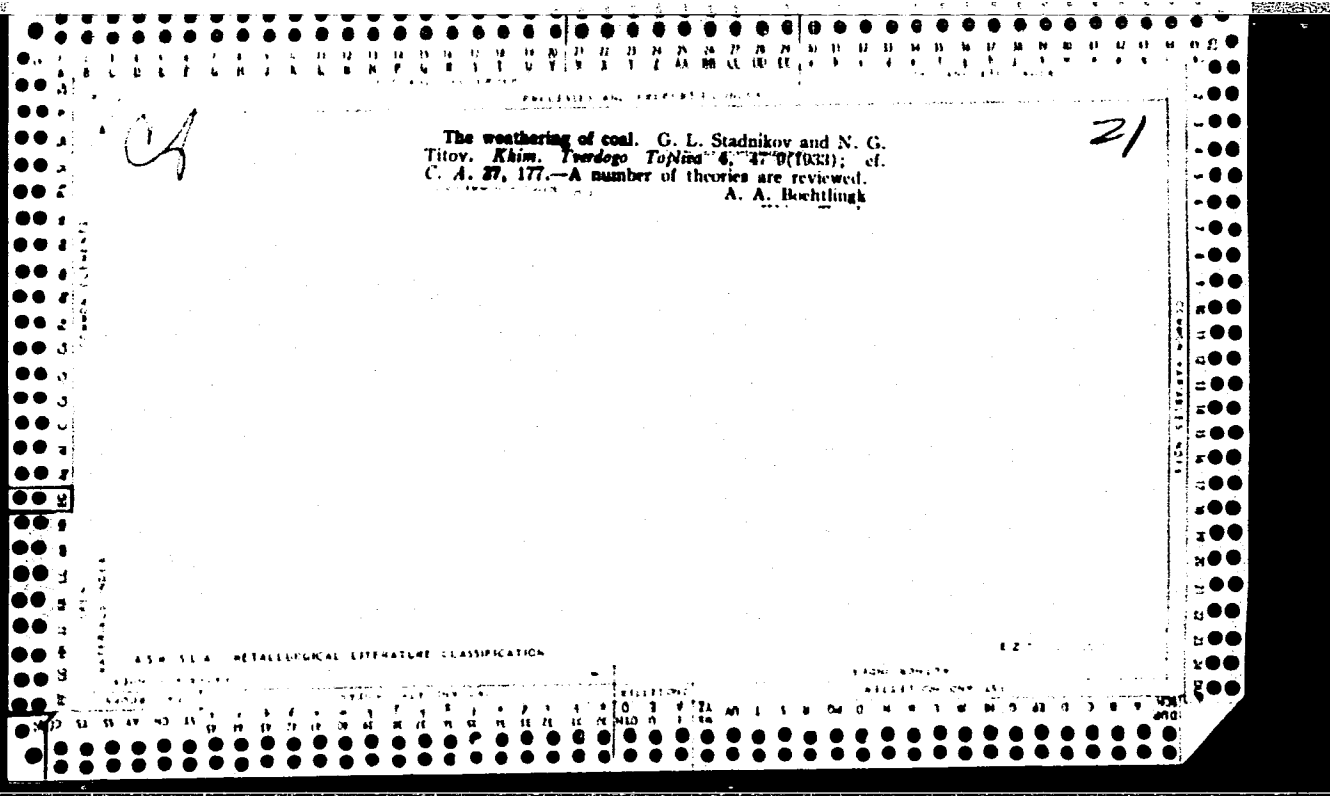
The general chemical characteristics of coking coals
G. L. Stadthaus, *Coal & Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 3,
11 (1933); *Chemie & Industrie* 31, 1067; cf. C. I. 27,
2018.—A description of the characteristics which should
be detd. in evaluating the coking qualities of coal.
A. Papineau-Couture

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<p>CA</p> <p>Analyses of the Karaganda coals and the weathering of hard coals under natural conditions. G. L. Stodnikov, <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 4, 180 (1962). - Periodical with R. V. Rukovishil. Cf. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 3, 180 (1962). A. A. Buchtlinsk</p>																			
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<p>CA</p> <p>The analysis and the investigation of coals. G. L. Shadrinikov. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 4, 362-70(1933). A general outline for the evaluation of coals and shale is given. A. A. Bochtlingk</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
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The conditions for analyzing oil shale. G. L. Stad-
nikov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topiva* 4, 371-80(1963).
A. A. Bochtinsk

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CA

Oil shale of the Petrograd district. G. I. Stadnikov,
 M. S. Boguslavskaya and N. V. Morozova. *Khim.
 Tverdogo Topliva* 4, 385 400 (1963). A. A. Bechtling

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
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91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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Coals from the Zhebunish deposit. G. I. Stadnikov
Khim. Tverdogo Topliva 4, 406 (1960). The analytical
data of Karavayev and Kartzhev (C. A. 28, 50589) are
compared with those of Verneer and Vozontzov. A. A. B

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<p>The basis for the commercial classification of Russian coals. G. L. Stadnikov. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 4, 513-27(1933).—A tentative standardization of Russian coals is presented. A. A. Bochtlingk</p>																			
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K Voprosu O Metodakh Analiza Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy,
1934, No. 3, 44.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

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The conversion of organic substances in the course of the geological periods. G. L. Stadnikov. *Khim. Trudovogo Teplisa* 5, 4-6 (1934); cf. C. A. 27, 177.—A general discussion.
A. A. Bochtlingk

ASNT 314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

PROCESS AND PROPERTY

The organic mass of oil shale. G. L. Stadnikov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 7-10(1934).—The analysis of the org. mass and of the ash of kukersite leads to the conclusion that the material which formed org. substances of the shale was in part accumulated in pits and of planktonic origin and was in part brought in from the earth and of lignin origin; i. e., the org. mass of kukersite must be considered as having a sapropelite-humic base. The acidic fractions of the tars from kukersite almost entirely lost their phenolic character; this is particularly true with the gasoline-insol. part, which on distn. yields entirely neutral distillates. The kukersite org. mass does not have the usual humic substances which yield on distn. the typical phenols or asphaltenes of a phenol type. The org. mass of these kukersites is decidedly different from the bog-head coals investigated by S., which give a primary tar free from cyclic (dihydroxy alcs.) or keto alcs. The light fractions of the kukersite tars, unlike those from bog-head tars, contain a considerable amt. of aromatic hydrocarbons, and the content of unsatd. compds. in these fractions is higher than in the corresponding fractions from the bog-head coals. The content of phenols in the primary tars from the Volga shales indicates only a small admixt. of humic substances in the org. mass, while the ultimate analysis makes the presence of considerable quantities of humic substances probable. The presence of aromatic hydrocarbons in the light fractions of the Kashpira shale tar can be considered proved. There is also proof that the org. mass has passed through a stage of reduction, in which the humic substances were subjected to some changes. They lost their acidic properties and their ability to produce phenols on distn. Instead they yield aromatic hydrocarbons. A. A. Bochtlingk

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The composition of primary tars from sapropelites or from sapropelite-humic coals. G. L. Stadnikov, N. I. Karakash and A. G. Maksimova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 136-40(1934).—Tars were extd. with mists. of 2 components: gasoline b. below 80° and various O compds. such as acetone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanol, AmOH, Et₂O, BzOH, Et valerate and dibenzyl ether.

A. A. Bochtlingk

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CS 2J </div> <p>Methods for the analysis of solid fuels. G. L. Stadnikov. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 5, 103-200(1934).</p> <p>Moisture in coals and shales is held tenaciously by the clay present in the ash. Drying at 105° leaves most of the H₂O in the clay, while excessive temps. affect the org. mass. Treatment with HCl converts the clay to a colloidal state, making the removal of H₂O impossible. The best method is treatment with a 3% HF soln., followed by treatment with HCl, the operation being repeated if necessary. In the analysis of primary tars the acidic fraction is broken up into petr.-ether-sol. and -insol. substances, the phenols belonging to the former. The nature of the insol. substances is detd. by distn. from a Wurtz flask at ordinary pressure up to 350° (temp. of the vapors), the yield of the distillate and the residue being detd. The former is treated with a 10% soln. of caustic, and the insol. neutral oil is extd. with ether. The neutral oil is detd. after the evapn. of the ether. The alk. residues are divided into phenols and carboxylic acids by satg. the soln. with CO₂ and extn. of the sepd. phenols with ether, the yield of the phenols being then detd. in the usual manner. The aq. soln. left after the extn. of phenols is treated with dil. H₂SO₄, followed by an extn. with ether of the sepd. carboxylic acids, the yield of which is detd. after the evapn. of ether.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Bochtling</p>																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ASS-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM STRIKER</p> <p>TERMS</p> </div> <div> <p>SECOND MAP ONLY SET</p> <p>COLLECTION</p> </div> <div> <p>FROM SCHMIDT</p> <p>COLLECTOR ONLY SET</p> </div> </div>																																																			

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<p>Distribution of coal-sulfur among the low-temperature products of coal distillation. G. I. Syatunov and V. A. Lantua (Khim. Tverd. Topl., 1964, 5, 284-287).—When the coal is high in org. S, the primary tars (I) are also high in S. The org. S compounds in highland and bituminous coal are more stable than those in lignite, and are found in considerable quantities in the tar. Pyrite S when added to Moscow coal raises the amount of S compounds in (I). It acts as a dehydrogenation agent. Ch. Ann. (c)</p>																																																			
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CA

The composition of gasoline from shale tar. G. L. Stadnikov. Khim. Tverdogo Topiva 5, 379-80(1934).— S. draws attention to the fact that owing to the presence of a considerable amt. of oxygen compds. in the gasoline fractions of shale tars, the amt. of unamt. compds. detd. without regard to this fact is excessive. This error was made by V. V. Chelintsev and A. P. Sivertsev (cf. C. A. 26, 62949).

A. A. Roebtlingk

117 AND 120 ORDERS

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117 AND 120 ORDERS

CH

The age of coal. G. L. Stadnikov. *Khim. Tverdogo*
Topliva 5, 345-40(1934).—A theoretical review on the
formation of coal. A. A. Bochtlingk

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3. SPECIFICATIONS													4. QUALITY CONTROL												
<p>The structure of vitreous from the chemical standpoint. G. I. Spasskoy. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 3, 481-91 (1954).—A discussion on the formation of vitreous based on literature references. A. A. Borzhilovsk</p>																									
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Humic acids. G. L. Stashukov, K. I. Smidkov and A. A. Ushukova. *Khim. Prezhdeniya* 5, 281 (1931)
In the reaction of humic acid solns. with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, salts are formed not only from the humic acids but also from phenols. In studies of lignin and humic acid preps. the magnitude of the final absorption, as well as the process of double decompn., may be used in the characterization of the humic acids. This characteristic must be utilized in the investigation of the weathering phenomena of the coals under natural conditions.
A. A. B.

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Dimensions obtained in the tetralin extraction... G.L.
Stadnikov, Khim. Tverogo Topisa 5, 810-21(1934).
Polemical with Rakoskil and Stadnikov, C. A. 26, 7441.
A. A. Bochtling

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RECHN. BOMINOV
RECHN. STIVINSOVA

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<p>Bitumens and humic acids present in coals. G. I. Stepanov and A. A. Pal'kovskaya. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topiva</i> 8, 683-9(1934); cf. C. A. 29, 5630^h.--The bitumen and humic acid contents of various Russian coals are tabulated. A. A. Bochtlinak</p>																			
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Progress of coal chemistry in the past ten years. G. I. Stetsko. *Uspehi Khimii* 6, 301-04(1935).—A review of the changes of various coals, the products obtained by various methods of extr., the coking of coals and the by-products obtained. F. H. Rathmann

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Moscow), Nov. 1956, 48). The history of the problem is set out. Examples are given of how coals and carbonaceous rocks that are liable to spontaneous ignition can be recognized by external indications and chemical reactions.

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31 no.4:107 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Petroleum geology)

STADNIKOV, Georgiy Leont'evich; LANIN, V.A., doktor khimicheskoy nauk,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnicheskoy redaktor

[Physical methods in coal research] Fizicheskiye metody v issledovanii
uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957. 88 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Coal--Analysis)

STADNIKOV, G.I.

[Clays] Glinistye porody. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957.
373 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Clay)

STADNIKOV, G.L.

Present theory on the origin of petroleum. Trudy inst. nefti.

10:16-37 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Petroleum geology)

GOL'DFEL'D, A.I.; STADNIKOV, G.P.

Determining the optimal density of a network in the preliminary
prospecting of deposits forming ribbonlike shapes. Razved. i okh.
nedr. 30 no.8:14-21 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

STADNIKOV, L.K.

Converting weekly self-recording mechanisms into daily mechanisms.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:45 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Meteorological instruments)

VAN NAY-YAN' [Wang Nai-yen]; VIZI, I.; YEFIMOV, V.N.; KARZHAVINA, E.N.;
KIM KHI SAN; POPOV, A.B.; PIKEL'NER, L.B.; PSHITULA, M.I.;
STADNIKOV, T.; CHEN LIN-YAN'; CHARAPOV, E.I.; SHELONTSEV, I.I.;
SHIRIKOVA, N.Yu.; YAZVITSKIY, Yu.S.

Neutron resonances in Rh^{103} . Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45
no.6:1743-1753 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

VAN NAY-YAN' [Wang Nai-yen]; ILIYESKU, N.; KARZHAVINA, E.N.; KIM KHI SAN;
POPOV, A.B.; PIKEL'NER, L.B.; STADNIKOV, T.; SHARAPOV, E.I.;
YAZVITSKIY, Yu.S.

Neutron resonances in praseodymium and terbium. Zhur. eksp.
i teor. fiz. 47 no.1:43-51 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

NAZARETOV, A.B.; NAZAROV, V.B.; OLFYNIKOV, I.I.; SIMONOV, V.I.;
KASHIN, K.K.; GERASIMOV, G.G.

Damping a powerful gasser. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 12:60-67
D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

STADNIKOVA, A.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "State of immunobiological
reactions to ^{various} ~~different~~ stages of tuberculosis infection." Khar'kov,
1959, 11 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 36-59, 120)

- 108 -

L 42979-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5009428

S/0289/64/000/003/0095/0104

19
12

AUTHOR: Torgov, V.G.; Nikolayev, A.V.; Mikhaylov, V.A.; Korolenok, L.N.;
Stadnikova, L.G.; Kotlyarevskiy, I.L.

TITLE: Study of the extraction of uranyl nitrate by some derivatives of pyridine-N-oxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 95-104

TOPIC TAGS: uranyl nitrate extraction, uranium refining, pyridine oxide derivative, peroxyacetic acid, distribution isotherm, tributyl phosphate

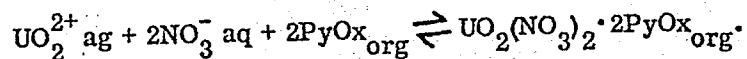
ABSTRACT: The article describes new compounds of uranyl nitrate with derivatives of pyridine-N-oxide (synthesized by oxidizing the corresponding pyridines with peroxyacetic acid), and discusses the mechanism of extraction of uranyl nitrate by some of them. With regular pyridine-N-oxides containing one $N \rightarrow O$ group, uranyl nitrate forms compounds of the composition $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2PyOx$; with molecules containing two $N \rightarrow O$ groups, it forms the compounds $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot PyOx$. Isotherms of the distribution of uranyl nitrate between water and solutions of pyridine-N-oxides in some organic solvents at $25 \pm 0.05^\circ C$ are plotted. The graphs show that the extraction by α -alkylpyridine-N-oxides in the region of uranyl nitrate concentrations corresponding to the linear portions

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009428

of the isotherms and when tributyl phosphate is used is determined by the process



To evaluate the extracting capacity of the various α -alkylpyridine-N-oxides, the equilibrium constants of this process were calculated. It was shown that these oxides are much more effective extracting agents for $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ than tributyl phosphate.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KNYAZEVA, M.S. (Moskva); STADNIKOVA, M.V. (Moskva)

Analysis of phenol mixtures by the oxygen sorption method. Izv.
AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:182-184 N-D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Phenols---Analysis)

KNYAZEVA, M.S. (Moskva); STADNIKOVA, M.V. (Moskva)

Phenolic hydroxyls in natural products. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd.
tokh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.3:191-196 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Lignin) (Humic acid) (Hydroxyl group)

TSATUROV, A.I.; STADNIKOVA, N.K.

New data on oil and gas potentials of upper Cretaceous sediments
in the Karabulak-Achaluki area. Geol. nefti supplement to no.8:
64-70 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Checheno-Ingushskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Sunzha Range--Petroleum geology)
(Sunzha Range--Gas, Natural--Geology)

TSATUROV, A.I.; STADNIKOVA, N.K.

Petroleum potential of upper Cretaceous sediments in the central part of the Terek Range. Geol. нефти i gaza 4 no. 12:1-3 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Upravleniye neftepererabatyvayushchey i gazovoy promyshlennosti Checheno-Ingushetskoy ASSR.
(Terek Range--Petroleum Geology)

38446
S/089/62/012/006/009/019
B102/B104

26 2245
AUTHORS: Bally, D., Gheorghiu, Z., Stadnikova, T.

TITLE: Total neutron cross sections for As, Se, Sb, and Te in the energy range 0.0027 - 0.0100 ev

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 514 - 519

TEXT: The cross sections measured by the authors have hitherto been studied only in the range $E_n > 0.01$. The measurements were made with and without a second collimator and using a neutron crystal spectrometer with a plane mica single crystal. An CHM-8 (SNM-8) counter filled with BF_3 was used as detector. The resolution $\Delta\lambda/\lambda$ of the instrument with two collimators was 0.015. The specimens were relatively pure, except Sb which contained about 1 % impurities. Grain size varied between 0.8 and 50 μ . $\sigma = f(\lambda)$ is illustrated graphically. (1) As: The total scattering cross section was calculated by assuming 5 barns for the coherent scattering cross section, and 3 ± 0.6 barns was obtained for the incoherent one. The absorption cross sections for neutrons with 2200 m/sec were assumed to be 4.3 and 4.9 barns. (2) Se: The results are consistent with those of Card 1/2

Total neutron cross sections for ...

S/089/62/012/006/009/019
B102/B104

Egelstaff (AERE, N/R 1147). 12.5 barns was assumed as absorption cross section, and 10 barns as coherent scattering cross section. Hence, the incoherent scattering cross section was 4.5 barns. (3) Sb: The coherent scattering cross section was assumed to be 3.8 barns, and the absorption cross section 5.7 and 7.6 barns. Hence, the incoherent scattering cross section was 0.5 barn, the error exceeding 50 %. The scattering cross section for small angles and $E_n = 0.003 - 0.0045$ ev was ~ 2 barns. (4) Te: ✓

For an absorption cross section of 4.7 barns and a coherent scattering cross section of 4 barns, an incoherent scattering cross section of 3 barns was obtained, the error being 10 %. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki
Bukharest (Institute of Atomic Physics of the AS of the
Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1961

Card 2/2

MESHALKIN, Ye.N.; STADNIKOVA, Ye.I.

Ganglionic block in operations on the heart and large vessels.
Khirurgiia 35 no.9:3-10 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(HEART--SURGERY) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

YANININ, Ye. L.

USSR

These reports to be presented at the
2nd World Congress of Anesthesiologists,
(WCA), Toronto, Canada, 1-10 Sep 80.

YANININ, Ye. L., Director, Institute of
Experimental Biology and Medicine, Siberian
Department, Academy of Sciences USSR,
Novosibirsk, and Head of the Chair of Chest
Surgery Anesthesiology, Central Institute
for the Advanced Training of Physicians,
Moscow, LANCZ, Ye. A., Central Institute
for the Advanced Training of Physicians,
Moscow, GOROVSKIY, V. Yu., ~~Central Institute~~
YANININ, Ye. L., Central Institute
for the Advanced Training of Physicians,
Moscow, and YANININ, V. I., Central
Institute for the Advanced Training of
Physicians, Moscow - "Problems in
anesthesia during operations with arti-
ficially produced acute occlusion of the
superior vena cava"
REGOVSKIY, V. A., Head, Laboratory of
Experimental Physiology for the Resusci-
tation of an Organism, Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Treatment of
terminal states in over-drugged or hiber-
nated animals"
PORECHNIKOV, V. I., Institute of Surgery
Imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy, Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The
principles of local anesthesia by A. V.
Vishnevskiy's technique"

MIKAYELIAN, A. L., (Novosibirsk, Akademgorodok, d. 2-V, kv. 4;
OSTROVSKIY, V. Yu.; STADNIKOVA, Ye. I.

Temporary cessation of the brain's blood supply. Grud. khir. no.5:
48-52 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii TSentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. Ye. N.
Meshalkin) i Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny
(dir. - prof. Ye. N. Meshalkin) AN SSSR Sibirskogo otdeleniya.

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

MESHALKIN, Ye.N.; ALEKHINA, R.G.; DAMIR, Ye.A.; STADNIKOVA, Ye.I.

Fluothane anesthesia with hypothermia in operations on the
"dry" heart. Eksper.khir.i anest. 6 no.4:22-24 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(HEART--SURGERY) (HYPOTHERMIA) (FLUOTHANE)

STADNIKOVA, Ye.I.; PANKRUSHINA, G.V.

Method of compensating for massive and rapid losses of blood.

Trudy Inst. klin. i eksp. khir. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:60-63 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

STADNIKOVA, Ye.I.

Indications for the use of ganglionic blocking preparations in some acute circulation disorders in a cardiovascular surgical clinic. Vop. pat. i reg. org. krov. i dykh. no.1:367-372 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

~~STADNITSKAYA, I. A.~~

Cysts of the maxillary sinus. Trudy gos.nauch.-issl.inst.
ukha, gorla i nosa. 6:387-393 '55. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.A.A.Atkarskaya)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha,
gorla i nosa.
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--DISEASES) (CYSTS)

STALNITSKAYA, I. A., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of true cysts of the maxillary sinuses". Moscow, 1959. 14 pp (Moscow Med Stomatological Inst of the Min Health RSFSR), 200 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 173)

KUZ'MICHEV, A.P. (Moskva, 2-y Obydenskiy pereulok, d.13, kv.2);
STADNITSKAYA, I.A. (Moskva)

Metallic foreign body (knife fragment) in the left main
bronchus. Grud. khir. 5 no.5:92-94 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

STADNITSKIY, D.G.

Modern geomorphological phenomena in the Prut Valley. Geog.
zbir. no.7:127-131 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

STADNITSKIY, G.V.

Effect of dry disinfectants on germination in pines. Zashch.rast.
ot vred. i bol. 7 no.4:57 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Speed—Disinfection) (Pine)

MINORANSKIY, V.A., aspirant; SOKOLOVA, T.A.; GAMPER, N.M., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; LESNIKOVSKAYA, A.Ya.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, N.S.; TELEYMANOV, N.K.; STADNITSKIY, G.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAUMOV, F.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Practices in the use of new preparations. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.8:30-31 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Minoranskiy).
2. Voronezhskaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy (for Sokolova).
3. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Gamper, Lesnikovskaya, Vladimirskaia).
4. Zaveduyushchiy entomologicheskim punktom Tetyushskogo rayona, Tatarskoy ASSR (for Teleymanov).
5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva, Leningrad (for Stadnitskiy, Naumov).

LAKH, V.I.; STADNYK, B.I.; KUZ'MA, Yu.B.

Thermoelectric stability of thermocouples from certain
tungsten-rhenium alloys at high temperatures. Teplofiz.
vys. temp. 1 no.2:299-305 S-O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv. Franko.

L 19712-63 EPR/ENT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENP(q)/ENT(m)/BDS/T-2/ES(v)/
ES(s)-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pu-4/Pe-4/Pab-4/Pt-4 WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3003205

S/0115/63/000/006/0021/0022 - *SLP*

AUTHOR: Margulis, O. M.; Usatkov, I. F.; Kamenetskiy, A. B.; Lakh, V. I.;
Stadnyuk, B. I.

TITLE: Refractory insulation of thermo-electrodes used in measuring high
temperatures

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 6, 1963, 21-22

TOPIC TAGS: insulation, refractory insulation, high-temperature
measurements, VR-5 alloy, VR-15 alloy, VR-20 alloy

ABSTRACT: As porcelain caps and beads slipped over thermocouples withstand
only temperatures of up to 1,000-1,500C, other materials -- MgO , Al_2O_3 , and
 ZrO_2 -- were used for developing refractory insulation for high-temperature
thermocouples. Wires from tungsten-rhenium alloys containing 5% (VR-5),
15% (VR-15), and 20% (VR-20) rhenium were annealed at 1,400-1,650C in

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003205

0.001-torr vacuum and in hydrogen. VR-5/20nd and VR-15/20th thermocouples^u were made from these 0.34-mm wires. The MgO caps and beads were tested separately for five hours in argon at 2,400C; they also worked in induction furnaces at temperatures up to 2,000C without appreciable vaporization or volatilization; however, in 10⁻⁴ -torr vacuum at temperatures over 1,600C, a "considerable wear was observed." Orig. art. has: no figure, formula, or table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Refractories)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044906

S/0226/64/000/004/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I., Lakh, V.I., Skolozdra, R.V., Stadnyk, B.I.

TITLE: A study of the mutual solubility of disilicides of the transition metals belonging to groups IV, V, and VI

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1964, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: silicide, disilicide, transition element, silicide solubility, solid solution, powder metallurgy

ABSTRACT: At the present time, the practical significance of the disilicides of the transition metals is constantly increasing, and great attention is being given to their investigation. The mutual solubility of the disilicides of transition metals belonging to groups IV, V, and VI has been investigated particularly thoroughly. Thus, of 36 possible binary systems, 20 were investigated earlier. The present authors have reduced the gap still further by investigating the systems $\text{TiSi}_2 - \text{CbSi}_2$, $\text{VSi}_2 - \text{CrSi}_2$, $\text{VSi}_2 - \text{WSi}_2$, $\text{ZrSi}_2 - \text{CbSi}_2$, $\text{ZrSi}_2 - \text{WSi}_2$, $\text{CbSi}_2 - \text{MoSi}_2$, $\text{CbSi}_2 - \text{TaSi}_2$, and $\text{CbSi}_2 - \text{WSi}_2$, omitting only the scarce disilicides of hafnium. Radiographic and micrographic methods, as well as microhardness measurements, were used. The specimens were prepared by fusion of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044906

high purity metals (content of basic metal not less than 99.5%) with silicon (99.99%) in an electric arc furnace with a watercooled copper base, using non-consumable tungsten electrodes and a helium atmosphere, and were annealed at 800C for 1500 hours. Powder-graphs taken in cylindrical chambers ($d=57.3$ mm) under Cr-K radiation were used for radiographic phase analysis, and lattice constants were determined by the method of Preston in a chamber 86.4 mm in diameter. Samples were etched in mixtures of concentrated hydrofluoric and nitric acids. Microhardness was determined with a PMT-3 hardness meter having an accuracy of ± 25 dan/mm² ($1 \text{ dan/mm}^2 = 1.02 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). All the investigated sections $\text{Me}^{\text{I}}\text{Si}_2 - \text{Me}^{\text{II}}\text{Si}_2$ of the ternary systems $\text{Me}^{\text{I}} - \text{Me}^{\text{II}} - \text{Si}$ proved to be pseudo-binary with limited or continuous solubility between the silicides. A summary of the results with regard to the mutual solubility of the disilicides is given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Continuous series of solid solutions formed in two of the eight systems ($\text{VSi}_2 - \text{CrSi}_2$ and $\text{CbSi}_2 - \text{TaSi}_2$). Like the other series known, these were formed between isostructural disilicides of metals which are very close neighbors in the periodic system (elements of one group, Cb-Ta, or of one period, V-Cr). In the six remaining disilicide systems, limited solid solutions were formed, consisting of non-isostructural compounds. The greatest mutual solubility was exhibited by disilicides

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for which the values

$$F = \frac{\gamma_{Me^I} - \gamma_{Me^{II}}}{\gamma_{Me^I}} \cdot 100, \quad (1)$$

were the smallest, where $\gamma_{Me^I} < \gamma_{Me^{II}}$ these were $TiSi_2-NbSi_2$ ($F=0.7\%$):

$CbSi_2 - MoSi_2$ ($F=4.3\%$), $CbSi_2-WSi_2$ ($F=3.6\%$), and VSi_2-WSi_2 ($F=4.5\%$).

With an increase in the F-value, the reciprocal solubility decreased sharply:

$ZrSi_2 - CbSi_2$ ($F = 10.3$) and $ZrSi_2 - WSi_2$ ($F = 14.3\%$).

"M.I. Bychkova and S.A. Bakuta, as well as the students T.G. Fedoruk, A.A. Kulikova, L.A. Lytsenko, O.Ye. Slezko and G.I. Bova, participated in the investigations." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. Iv. Franko (L'vov State University)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 010

Card^{3/4}

ACCESSION NR: AP4044906

ENCLOSURE: 01

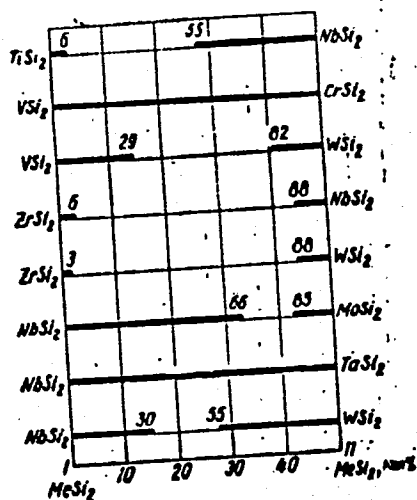


Fig. 1. Mutual solubility of the investigated disilicides of the transition elements.

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L 23875-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Feb IJP(c)
JD/JG/MLK S/0000/64/000/000/0168/0169

ACCESSION NR: AT5002772

AUTHOR: Kuz'ma, Yu. B.; Lakh, V.I.; Stadnyk, B.I.; Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I. *B+1*

TITLE: Xray structural analysis of alloys of the system $\frac{W}{27} - \frac{Re}{27} - \frac{C}{27}$

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Renty
(Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 168-169

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, rhenium alloy, rhenium alloy structure, xray structural
analysis, tungsten alloy, alloy carbon content, tungsten rhenium thermocouple, cast
rhenium alloy, tungsten carbide *15*

ABSTRACT: The system W - Re - C was studied in order to elucidate the influence of
carbon on the composition and properties of tungsten-rhenium thermocouples, which
have recently come into widespread use. Cast alloys containing up to 40 at. % carbon,
quenched after annealing at 2500, 2000, 1500, 1000, 800C, were subjected to x-ray
analysis. The phase equilibria were established, and the corresponding isothermal
sections were constructed. The negative influence of a carbon-containing atmosphere on
the stability of tungsten-rhenium thermocouples (increase in brittleness) is attributed
to the formation of a carbide corresponding to a continuous series of solid solutions

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ACCESSION NR: AT5002772

formed between Re and α -W₂C, which were stable at all the investigated temperatures. An increase in lattice constants was observed in passing from Re to α -W₂C. The compound W₃Re₂O was identified; in cast alloys and alloys annealed at 2500 and 2000C, it was found to be in equilibrium with the continuous solid solution between Re and α -W₂C, with the solid solution based on W, and with the σ phase of the system W - Re. At 1500, 1000, and 800C W₃Re₂C is also in equilibrium with the χ phase of the system W - Re. The ternary carbide (W, Re) C (ψ phase) was identified at temperatures above 2500C.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 16289-65 EWT(l)/EMP(e)/EPA(s)-2/ENG(k)/EWI(m)/EPF(c)/PPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR/
EPA(w)-2/EMP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pz-6/Pc-4/Pab-10/Pe-5/Pr-4/ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4
IJP(c)/AEDC(b)/SSD/AFML JD/WH/JG/A/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4044531

S/0294/6:002/004/0634/0647

AUTHOR: Stadnyk, B. I.; Samsonov, G. V.

TITLE: Thermocouples for high-temperature measurements

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 634-647

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, noble metal alloy thermocouple, refractory metal alloy thermocouple, thermocouple property, thermocouple insulation material, thermocouple protection material

ABSTRACT: A review of pertinent Soviet and non-Soviet literature and some experimental results are presented on the accuracy, stability and limits of application of existing metallic thermocouples and their high-temperature protective insulation. Thermocouples made of metals and alloys of the platinum group, of which the PR 30/6 thermocouple (Pt with 30% Rh and Pt with 6% Rh) is the most stable, can be successfully used for measuring temperatures up to 1800C in an oxidizing atmosphere. However, they are not recommended for use in a

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